



City and County of Canterbury.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1914.

CROSS & JACKMAN, Printers, 6 High Street, Canterbury.

CITY OF CANTERBURY.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1915.

Mayor:

Alderman F. J. GODDEN, J.P.

Chairman:

Alderman W. WILTSIER.

Councillor	H. J. BELSEY	Councillor	W. J. RUSSELL
"	R. A. BREMNER	"	J. G. B. STONE
"	W. G. DICKINS	"	F. WEST
"	L. A. PHILPOT.		

Town Clerk:

HENRY FIELDING, ESQ.

Medical Officer of Health.

FRANK WACHER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Sanitary Inspector:

SAMUEL JEFFERY, C.R.S.I.

Census 1911.

Population, 24,621.

No. of houses in Borough, 5669.

CITY AND BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH For the Year 1914.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour of presenting to you my thirty-eighth Annual Report of the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the past year.

Births.—The gross number of births registered during the year 1914 was 466, 253 of which were males and 213 females, there were 10 inward transfers and no outward transfers, making a total of 476 births viz. 259 of which were males and 217 females, there were 10 births less registered than for last year, 41 less than in 1912, 15 increase on 1911, 46 decrease on 1910, and an increase of 23 on 1908.

Birth-rate.—The birth-rate for the year 1914 was 19.4, for 1913 it was 19.5, 1912 21.02, 1911 18.7, per 1000.

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered was 344 178 of which were males and 166 females. The net number of deaths was 309, a decrease of 44 on last year, 12 increase in 1912, 35 decrease on 1911, 44 decrease on 1910, and a decrease of 7 on 1909.

Death-rate.—The gross death-rate for the past year of the estimated population (24,531) to the middle of 1914 was 14.02 per 1,000 excluding 42 outward transfers of non-residents dying in public institutions, and in the City, and including 7 inward transfers of residents dying outside the City. The net death-rate for the City is 12.5 per 1,000. Last year's was 14.1.

The Census for 1911 was estimated at 24,621, to the middle of 1914 it was estimated at 24,531.

There were 29 deaths registered under 1 year of age. 9 deaths of 1 year and under 2; 7 deaths of 2 years and under 5; 18 deaths of 5 years and under 15; 17 deaths of 15 years and under 25; 43 deaths of 25 years and under 45; 66 deaths of 45 years and under 65; and 155 deaths of 65 years of age and upwards, making a total of 344.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. [†]			NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Nett.		Number. [*]	Rate. Number. [*]	Under 1 Year of Age.		Number. [*]	Rate per 1,000 Nett. Births. 11		At all Ages.		
		Number. [†]	Rate. Number. [*]			Number. [*]	Rate. Number. [*]		Number. [*]	Rate. Number. [*]	Number. [*]	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1909	26,653	582	21.8	342	12.8	34	—	—	45	—	308	11.8	
1910	26,881	533	19.1	380	14.1	44	—	—	53	—	336	12.4	
1911	24,621	462	19.4	366	14.1	46	11	11	52	87.9	320	12.9	
1912	24,590	508	21.02	324	13.1	49	16	16	38	74.8	291	11.8	
1913	24,561	468	19.05	382	15.05	44	7	7	62	76.9	347	14.1	
1914	24,531	466									17	309	12.5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 3,967.

Number of inhabited houses, 5,699. Average number of persons per house, 4.3
(As Census 1911).

Total population at all ages, 24,621.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).	
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up- wards		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes	1 Certified (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Small-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas
Phthisis
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	19	..	..	1	4	3	6	4	1	..	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	7	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Cancer, malignant disease	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	17	10
Rheumatic Fever
Meningitis (See note (d))	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	..	39	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	26	10
Bronchitis	..	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	18	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	17	3	..	2	2	..	4	2	4	5
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note (e))	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
Alcoholism	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Puerperal Fever	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Syphilis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	14	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	5	14
Suicide
Other Defined Diseases	..	71	7	..	1	1	3	7	15	37	42
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	8
Senile Decay	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
Totals	309	27	8	5	16	16	31	55	151	122

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period for the 4th of January, 1914, to the 2nd January, 1915,
in the County and Borough of Canterbury.

AGE PERIOD.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over	Number of Cases notified on Form C.	Poor Law Institution. 5	Sanatoria. 4	
Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	0	3	—	15	5	4	
Pulmonary Females ...	—	—	1	1	—	6	5	4	0	2	—	19	—	2	
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	3	—	—	
Non-Pulmonary Females ...	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	2	
Totals	2	2	3	1	2	9	8	10	1	5	—	43	5	8

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified by the Medical Practitioners during the year 1914 was 43, 8 of which were imported, 34 were pulmonary, viz., 15 males and 19 females, and 9 non-pulmonary, viz., 3 males and 6 females. Of the 34 pulmonary cases 21 died, 2 of which were imported. There were 9 deaths reported less than in 1913, 4 less than in 1912, 20 less than in 1911, 20 less than in 1910 and 24 less than in 1909.

Tuberculous Meningitis caused 5 deaths, 2 of which were imported, 2 less than last year, 1 more than in 1912 and the same number as in 1911.

Other Tuberculous Diseases caused 8 deaths, 1 of which was imported, 3 more than last year, 6 less than in 1911.

During the year 1914, Dr. Greenwood met in consultation the Sanitary Committee whereby a scheme was agreed upon and submitted to and accepted by the Canterbury City Council and also the County Council for Kent, by which the latter shall undertake (1) the treatment of tuberculosis in the same way of such persons living within the City of Canterbury, viz. (2) the treatment in institutions.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary has been established at 11, Longport Street, Canterbury, and is opened every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where the treatment is under the direction of Dr. West. The functions of the Tuberculosis Dispensary are as follows:—

- (a) Receiving house and centre of diagnosis.
- (b) Clearing house and centre of observation.
- (c) Centre for curative treatment.
- (d) Centre for examination of contacts.
- (e) Centre for "After Care."
- (f) Information bureau and educational centre.

I am quite sure that the Council and Medical Practitioners in Canterbury will do all they can to co-operate with the County in this great preventative work of treating and thereby trying to stamp out Tuberculosis in Canterbury.

It may be well to state for your committee's information the general principles adopted in the Dispensary.

(1) The Dispensary will be available for all persons needing treatment for Tuberculosis, whether insured or non-insured.

(2) No patient will be treated without the Authorization of a Medical Practitioner.

(3) In the event of a patient presenting himself without a doctor's recommendation he will be examined, and if found to be suffering from Tuberculosis will be referred to his doctor, who will then use his discretion as to whether or not the patient shall be treated at the Dispensary.

(4) Dr. West will be glad to welcome any Medical Practitioner at the Dispensary.

The second part of the scheme Treatment in an Institution is in course of being carried out. A Sanatorium is being built at Lenham for the treatment and care of Tuberculous Patients and it is hoped to have it opened during the year 1915. Canterbury will be entitled to 10 beds in this Institution. The whole scheme when completed will be a great boon to the citizens of Canterbury.

I have visited the homes of all cases notified to me, making an inspection, and report as to the sanitary condition of the premises.

Cancer Malignant Disease caused 34 deaths, 4 of which were imported, 3 less than in 1913, 7 more than in 1912.

Rheumatic Fever—Nil.

Meningitis caused three deaths, 1 of which was imported, same as last year.

Organic Heart Disease caused 46 deaths, 3 more than in 1913, 7 of which were imported.

Bronchitis caused 24 deaths, 3 more than last year.

Pneumonia (all forms) caused 17 deaths—decrease over 1913 of 16, decrease of 1 over 1912.

Other diseases of respiratory organs—3, 1 of which was imported.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis caused 3 deaths, a decrease of 7 over 1913, and of 1 over 1912.

Appendicitis and Typhilitis caused 2 deaths, 2 less than last year, 1 more than in 1912.

Cirrhosis of Liver caused 5 deaths, 1 more than last year.

Alcoholism caused 1 death of 45 and under 68 years of age.

Nephritis and Bright's Disease caused 3 deaths, 1 of which was imported.

Puerperal Fever, caused 3 deaths, 1 was imported, and one died out of the City.

Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, 2.

Congenital Debility and Malformation, including premature birth, caused 12 deaths.

Congenital Syphilis—1.

Violent Deaths, excluding suicide, caused 21 deaths, 7 of which were imported.

Suicide.—Nil.

Other defined diseases caused 84 deaths, 13 of which were imported.

Diseases ill-defined or unknown caused 3 deaths.

Senile Decay caused 39 deaths, 1 over 100, 10 between 90 and 100, 19 between 80 and 90, and 9 between 70 and 80 years of age.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year I have visited all the qualified midwives and examined their bags. All were satisfactory. There is still a great deal of illicit attendance by non-qualified midwives. It is very difficult to obtain the evidence necessary to convict them. The only remedy is the compulsory notification of births which would soon put a stop to this dangerous abuse. At the end of the year there were 9 registered midwives.

H. WACHER.

I wish to endorse the statement of the Inspector of midwives, *re* the notification of births, which I think is most important in the interests of the public health of the City, and as lessening infant mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 29 deaths under 1 year of age, 1 of which was imported, a decrease of 33 over 1913, a decrease of 10 over 1912, of 24 over 1911, of 25 over 1910, and of 17 over 1909.

Whooping cough caused 1 death—increase 1. Erysipelas, 1 imported. Abdominal tuberculosis, 1. Other tuberculous diseases, 1—increase 1. Convulsions, 6—increase 4. Bronchitis, 1—decrease 4. Pneumonia (all forms) 3—decrease 7. Diarrhoea, enteritis, nil—decrease 2. Gastritis, 1—1 last year. Syphilis, 2—2 last year. Rickets, nil. Suffocation, overlying, nil—decrease 1. Injury at birth—nil. Actilectasis,

nil—decrease 1. Congenital malformation, 1—decrease 5. Premature birth, 6 — decrease 6. Atrophy, debility and marasmus, 2 — decrease 1. Other cause, nil — decrease 2.

The nett annual infant mortality was 17 to 1,000 births registered.

I visited all the homes of children dying under 1 year of age, and I found that deaths from convulsions are largely due to want of proper feeding.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—5 cases were notified; all were cured. I enquired into the sanitary conditions of the premises in all these cases.

THE CANTERBURY MATERNITY AND MOTHERCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

This Association continues to carry on good work. **Infant Consultations** are held weekly by Dr. Thornhill Shann, Medical Officer of the Association, and are much appreciated by the members. **Health Visits** to the number of 830 were paid during last year. This constitutes a very important part of the work of the Association. The Board of Education has during the past year acknowledged the great work of the Association by recognising it as a School for Mothers entitled to a grant from public funds. I need hardly say that I attach great importance to Health Visiting as calculated to improve the health of the infants and young children below school age of this City, and it seems to me that as this part of the work of the Association is so efficiently carried out and is in process of development your Council might give a grant to the Association in respect of Health Visiting instead of appointing a Health Visitor for the City.

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	10	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	4	28
	Uncertified										
Small pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	4	28

Nett Births in the year legitimate, 456.

illegitimate, 20.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 25.

illegitimate infants, 3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified during the year 1914 was 160.

Diphtheria, 56—increase over 1913, 17.

Scarlet Fever, 73—increase over 1913, 10.

Enteric Fever, 8—decrease from 1913, 8.

Erysipelas, 16—increase over 1913, 2.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 5. None in 1913.

Puerperal Fever, 1. None in 1913.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1. None in 1913.

About 5,000 troops were billeted in the Council's area during the latter part of the year. 9 cases of diphtheria, 8 of scarlet fever and 1 of enteric fever were notified from His Majesty's Forces.

Zymotic Death Rate.—The number of deaths notified from the 7 zymotic diseases was 10—decrease 4 over 1913, viz.:—enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria and croup, 3; diarrhoea and enteritis, 3. The zymotic death-rate is 0.40 per 1,000.

THE SANATORIUM.

Owing to the presence of troops since the outbreak of war, it was suggested that the accommodation at the Council's Sanatorium would not be sufficient. No difficulty in treating all the cases notified, I am pleased to say, occurred during the past year.

During the year 132 cases were treated at the Council's Sanatorium, viz.:—scarlet fever, 69; diphtheria, 55; enteric fever, 7; cerebro spinal meningitis 1, and there were 3 deaths from diphteria and 1 from enteric fever.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

During the year the Small Pox Hospital has been enlarged and additional nurses' and caretakers' accommodation provided.

The original Nurses' Quarters will be used as a kitchen. New quarters for Nurses and Caretakers have been erected in timber with Podete roofing, at a cost of £130.

A drainage system has been installed at a cost of £130.

The hospital has been painted and repaired, also arrangements made to purchase a new conveyance when required.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were 8 cases notified with 2 deaths, 7 being treated at the Sanatorium. Cases were notified in 6 different premises. In 4 of these premises the drains were found in a defective condition; one case was imported. Three cases were notified from the same house. Enquiries in these cases found that the patients had been travelling in country districts and drinking water from doubtful sources. Only one case was notified from His Majesty's Forces. This was imported.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 73 cases notified, 69 of these having been treated at the Council's Sanatorium.

Several of these cases were traced to the negligence of one person. The Council decided to prosecute in this case, the defendant being cautioned. A large increase in the number notified occurred in the latter portion of the year, the cases being mostly of a very mild form, the rash being very little, and in some cases, only on "peeling" being noticed, was a doctor called in to examine the patient. 8 cases notified occurred among the troops.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 56 cases notified, 55 of these were treated at the Sanatorium, the cases were promptly removed, and the premises disinfected, 3 cases were notified in the same family, owing largely, I have no doubt, to the first case not being examined in its early stages. Nine of the cases notified were members of His Majesty's Army billeted in the Council's area.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Only 3 deaths from these diseases occurred (a decrease of 5 over last year) 1 under 1 year, 1 of 15 and under 25, and 1 of 48 and under 65 years of age.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
		At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards			
Small pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera and Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	56	...	10	28	15	3	...	...	...	55
Erysipelas ...	16	3	2	2	...	3	6	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	73	...	9	37	21	6	...	...	...	69
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	8	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	7
Relapsing fever Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	1	1	2	9	16	5	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	9	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	203	10	25	73	52	31	12	...	132		

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.: Isolation Hospital within the District. City of Canterbury Corporation.

TABLE I.
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

NAME OF STREET.	No. INSPECTED.	No. of HOUSES TIGHT FOR HABITATION.	No. of HOUSES REMOVED TO THE LEASED AUTHORITIES.	No. of CLOSING ORDERS DETERMINED.	No. of CLOSING ORDERS MADE.	No. of HOUSES REMOVED WITHOUT CLOSING ORDERS.	No. of PUBLIC HEALTH ACT ORDERS DEALT WITH.	No. of HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER SECTION 15.	No. of HOUSES NOT KEEPT IN HABITABLE CONDITION.	No. of HOUSES NOT WITHIN HOUSES ACT SECTION 15.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.
Bourne's Yard ..	8 ..	8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Action defaced. Owner has written intimating that he is about to alter these 8 tenements into 2 cottages.	..	
Artillery Street ..	3 ..	..	..	..	3 ..	..	..	..	Defective drain, paving to yard. Damp, dirty & dilapidated walls.	..	
Black Dog Square ..	6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ..	..	Defective drain, want of proper sinks. Yard not paved. Walls damp. Insufficient through ventilation to 2nd floor rooms. [Work of repair in progress.]	..	
Burgate Lane ..	2 ..	..	..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	..	Defective drain, want of proper sinks. Defective floors and ceilings. Yard not properly paved. Inside walls dirty. W.c.'s improperly constructed.	..	
Cobden's Place ..	16 ..	15 ..	15 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	Drains choked and defective. Insufficient yard area. Want of water supply to w.c.'s. Walls damp. Defective floors and ceilings. Insufficient through ventilation. Want of proper aspitis.	..	
Goulden's Buildings ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	Drains defective. Insufficient yard area. Want of water supply to w.c.'s. Walls damp. Insufficient through ventilation.	..	
High Street, St. Gregory's ..	1 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..	..	Want of proper paving to yard. Defective drain.	..	
Ivy Lane ..	15 ..	5 ..	5 ..	10 ..	10 ..	..	..	..	Defective drain and paving to yard. Insufficient light and ventilation. Want of proper sinks and washing accommodation. Insufficient height of rooms. [Work of repair in progress in 5 houses.]	..	
Lower Chantry Lane ..	10 ..	..	..	10 ..	..	..	10 ..	..	Defective drain. W.c.'s improperly constructed. Defective ceilings and floors. Walls damp.	..	
Northgate Street ..	2 ..	..	..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	..	Defective drain and paving to yard. Walls dirty.	..	
North Lane ..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Defective drain, sink waste. [Work not commenced.]	..	
Old Ruttington Lane ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	Defective and choked drain. Inside walls damp, dirty and dilapidated. Want of proper guttering, also paving to yard.	..	
Spring Gardens ..	4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..	..	Drained to cesspool. Want of drain for effectual drainage. [Notice not compiled with.]	..	
St. Stephen's Pathway ..	4 ..	..	..	..	4 ..	..	4 ..	..	Defective drain, paving to yard, and damp walls.	..	
St. Stephen's Road ..	1 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..	..	Defective drain. Walls, dirty, damp and dilapidated.	..	
Staplegate Place ..	15 ..	9 ..	9 ..	..	..	..	6 ..	..	Defective drain. Want of proper guttering. Sink paving to yard. Through ventilation. Walls dirty and damp. [Work of repair in progress.]	..	
Simmonds' Row ..	2 ..	..	..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	..	Defective drain. Walls damp. Want of proper sink.	..	
Union Place ..	1 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..	..	Defective drain. Damp walls.	..	
Upper Bridge Street ..	1 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..	..	Defective drain and paving to yard.	..	
Victoria Row ..	3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..	..	Defective drain. Walls dirty, damp and dilapidated.	..	
Lunchfield Cottages, Winchep ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Want of proper drainage. [Deferred as new sewer is being constructed near these premises.]	..	
St. Gregory's Square ..	3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The inspection of the Square not completed at end of year.	..	



HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

1913.

Of the 21 Closing Orders mentioned in the Report for 1913 17 houses in Fortune's Passage have been demolished and new four-roomed cottages are being erected on the site.

The owner of the four houses in St. Peter's Lane not having repaired them the Council, on the representation that a serious nuisance existed, made an Order for their demolition.

The tenants of these houses were served with notices under Section 17 to remove; the notices not having been obeyed, summary proceedings were taken against three of the occupiers. On the date of hearing, however, the houses had been vacated.

1914.

The new houses built during the year numbered 33. The plans for new houses are submitted to the Roads and Survey Committee, the inspection being subsequently carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

The greater part of the working class are housed in the most congested part of the City, the rentals for a 4 or 6-roomed cottage varying from 2/6 to 6/6 per week, inclusive.

Very little overcrowding is found. Most of the houses are small and let to one tenant, the average number of persons per house being 4.34.

Since the outbreak of war a large number of troops have been billeted in the City. Some families have been removed from the Married Quarters at the Barracks into cottages, also a number of properties taken over for storage purposes by the Military Authorities. This has caused nearly every house and warehouse in the City to be occupied. Under these circumstances one is reluctant to enforce closing orders.

Some difficulty during the latter part of the year has been experienced owing to the shortage of labour in the building trades.

The question of providing more houses for the working class in a city where rent is so cheap and cannot be increased without hardship to the people it is intended to benefit, is a very serious question. Very little attempt to build such houses was made by private enterprise during 1914.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The number of inspections made during the year were 166.

Factories, 18.

Workshops and workplaces, 148.

Also a number of re-visits while work of repairs were in progress.

5 Statutory and 42 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances as follows:—

Particulars.	No. of defects found.	No. of defects remedied.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—			
Want of Cleanliness	11	10	
Want of proper Drainage to Flows	2	2	
Other Nuisances	21	20	
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient	1	—	None
Sanitary Accommodation defective	19	17	
Offences under the Factory Acts:—			
Breach of the Sanitary requirements as to Bakehouses ...	5	5	
Totals	59	54	

5 reports were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. In one of these cases the absence of means of fire escape was reported, the Council not having adopted bye-laws to deal with factories and workshops where less than 40 persons are employed. The occupier was requested to provide additional means of fire escape. This I am pleased to say has been provided.

3 underground bakehouses are registered in the City. These were inspected, and in one case a gully within the bakehouse was removed and drain made gas-tight.

The occupiers of several workshops failing to send in lists of outworkers at the proper time, the Town Clerk was instructed to

write to every known employer of outworkers. The whole of the lists were received for the last period numbering 21, giving the names and addresses of 83 persons employed.

1 notice of outworkers was received and 2 notices sent to adjoining districts.

I am pleased to say it has not been necessary to report any premises as unwholesome for work to be carried on, or to take any prosecutions during the year.

The larger number of W.C.'s connected with the factories, etc., are not supplied with proper flushing apparatus, on inspection one invariably finds the hand flushing is not sufficient, especially where the W.C. is some distance from the workshop.

**Table showing the numbers on register at end
of the year.**

	No. on Register.
Factories :	
(Including Factory Laundries) ...	... 53
Workshops :	
(Including Workshop Laundries) ...	... 201
Workplaces	
(Other than Outworkers' Premises).	... 40
Outworkers Premises ...	... 38
	<hr/>
	332
	<hr/>

I wish to place on record the valuable assistance and energetic co-operation that I have received from the Sanitary Inspector in dealing with the Factory and Workshops Acts and the inspection of the houses under the Regulations.

SCHOOLS.

Mr. B. Rigden has been appointed Medical Inspector of Schools and has examined 1,919 children, an increase of 60 over last year. A School Nurse was appointed by the Council at the beginning of the year 1914, and since her appointment all defective cases have been followed up and mostly treated. The Sanitary condition of the Schools has been well looked after. St. Paul's, Holy Cross, and St. Dunstan's Schools have been enlarged and improved in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education.

In concluding my report I wish to congratulate the Town Council on the low death-rate, viz. 12.5 per 1000. The low zymotic death-rate, viz. 0.40 per 1,000 on the lowest infant mortality ever recorded, viz. 28 under 1 year of age, an infant mortality of only 17 to 1,000 births registered, and the large and useful amount of sanitary work carried out by your Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK WACHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

RANMORE,

Canterbury,

March 26th, 1915.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the PUBLIC ANALYSTS
For the City and County of Canterbury.**

200 SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING 1914.

Under "The Food and Drugs Act."—129 samples as follows:—

Butter	...	...	...	...	7 samples
Coffee...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Cream	...	...	...	...	15 "
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	3 "
Margarine	...	...	...	...	5 "
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	83 "
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1 "
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1 "
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	1 "
Demerara Sugar	...	...	...	...	1 "
Spirits	...	...	...	...	6 "
	(2 Brandy, 2 Gin, 2 Whisky)				
Drugs...	...	...	...	...	4 "
	(2 Olive Oil, 2 Eucalyptus Oil)				

Of the above, 18 samples were returned as adulterated and 3 in addition were slightly below the standard.

Of the samples of milk, 15 were adulterated. 6 samples contained extraneous water to the extent of 2.0%, 2.0%, 4.0%, 12.3%, 4.0%, 3.0%, the two latter were also deficient in fat to the extent of 19.6% and 7.6% respectively. 9 samples were deficient in fat only to the extent of 1.0%. 4.3%, 5.3%, 7.6%, 9.3%, 11.0%, 12.6%, 15.3% and 23.6%. The remaining 68 samples were genuine and no preservatives were found in any of the samples. It is interesting to note that the average figures for the entire 83 samples of milk were 3.45% fat, and 8.81% non-fatty solids. If those samples returned as adulterated were omitted, the figures would be distinctly higher still. The experience of this year confirms that of many years past, that the limits of 3.0% of fat and 8.50% of non-fatty solids are very fair ones as presumptive evidence of genuineness, and are certainly not too high.

The other three samples returned as adulterated were of cream, of which no declaration was made and which contained 0.31%, 0.40% and 0.47 per cent. Boric Acid. These samples were informally taken.

8 samples of cream were declared as containing a maximum of 0.5 per cent boric acid. They all contained less than that amount and were all above the minimum amount of milk fat allowed.

All the samples of Margarine contained boric acid and also 2 samples of butter, the highest amount found was 0.27 per cent. which is much below the suggested limit of 0.5 per cent.

29 of the food and drugs samples were submitted as informally taken and all the samples were submitted by the Sanitary Inspector and none by private purchasers.

Water Analyses	28 samples.
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

Of these, 12 samples were from the Public Supply and were all very pure organically and free from sewage percolation.

8 samples from private sources were satisfactory, 4 were polluted more or less and 4 others were recommended to be re-examined after a suitable interval, as their purity was doubtful.

3 samples of crude sewage and 1 sewage effluent were examined.

Under "The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1906," 39 samples.

All of these were fertilizers and in every case were informally taken and submitted by private purchasers.

27 were satisfactory, being within the limits of the guarantees. 7 were unsatisfactory, being below the limits of the guarantees and 4 were sold either as "waste materials" or according to "unit values," the analysis deciding the price paid.

HARVEY & HAWKINS.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1914.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICES,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
CANTERBURY.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the City and County Borough of Canterbury.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure herewith in presenting to you my report and summary of work done during the year 1914.

I desire to offer my thanks to the Members of the Council for providing an office fitted with the telephone at the Municipal Buildings, also to the officials of the Council for their kindness and courtesy, especially the weeks immediately following the outbreak of war, when new work devolved on the Sanitary Department which, I trust, has been done to the satisfaction of the Military Authorities and the Members of my Council.

I remain

Your obedient Servant,

Samuel Jeffery.

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Meat Insp. " " " "
Advd. Hygiene Board of Education.
Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Canterbury is a County Borough with a population estimated at 24,600, built on the banks of the River Stour in the County of Kent, the City stands largely on the chalk formation, while near the N.W. boundary may be found the borders of the London clay.

The Corporation of the City are responsible for the sanitary Administration of the District.

The sewerage of the City is mostly on the "Combined" water carriage system, while some part of the Central portion have separate surface water and foul drains.

The surface water flows into the River Stour, it is somewhat pleasant to record that with the exceptional heavy rain during the latter part of the year, a very small amount of flooding was reported.

The main outfall foul sewer runs along Broad Oak Road to the Irrigation Works, the Council is, at the present time, erecting filter beds for the more efficient treatment of the City's sewerage.

The houses within the City area, with very few exceptions at the outlying farms, etc., are connected with the main sewerage. During the year 1914, two cesspools were abolished and five premises connected with the town sewers.

I am pleased to state that a steady improvement has taken place during the year in the repairs connected with Notices Served; it is somewhat difficult, owing to the small rental received for some properties to persuade the owners to provide ventilation to drains, flushing apparatus to W.C.'s., and proper dustbins. The Council having passed the Local Government Board's Bye Laws for New Streets and Buildings, with little alteration will, I am sure, benefit the health of the District.

The number of premises inspected are set out in the following Summary: while it is pleasing to state that only one summons was issued for non-compliance with a Statutory Notice during the year, this was largely owing to the nuisance being a defective combined drain.

Return of sanitary work for 1914:—

No. of Premises Inspected (Public Health Acts)	506
" " (Infectious Diseases)	109
" " (Factories and Workshops)	124
" " Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops...	64
" " Ice Cream Makers...	17
" " Bakehouses	41
" " Slaughterhouses ...	278
" " Offensive Trades ...	2
Visits re Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	129
" " Samples of Water—Public Supply	12
" " Private Supply	16
" " Sale of Food Stuffs	24
No. of Dwelling Houses inspected (Housing and Town Planning Act)	110
re Inspections, calls made, etc.	3787
Total Inspection and Calls	5199

Preliminary Notices served, 325 ; No. complied, 313.

Statutory notices served, 37 ; No. complied, 32.

Complaints received, 114; verbally, 36; in writing, 78.

**Complaints received,
Letters written 160.**

Letters written, 100.
Particulars. Drains tested. Water, 136; smoke, 388;
chemical 288.

Drains found defective. Water, 28; smoke, 188; chemical, 162.

No. of Closets or W.C.'s, 530; No. of WC.'s without flushing apparatus, 302.

IMPROVEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS.					
Drains.—Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	96
Repaired	...	...	...	...	155
Soil pipe or ventilation pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	43
Gully or other Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	135

Water Closets or Closets.—

W.C.'s provided with pan trap and water supply	...	...	...	41
Pan and trap provided	...	...	...	176
Water supply provided	...	...	...	3
Cleansed or pail repaired	...	...	...	56
Ventilated	...	...	...	6
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	4
Urinals cleansed or water supply provided (1)				2
Sanitary Dustbins provided	...	...	...	—
Yards.—Paving repaired	...	...	...	125
,, provided	...	...	...	48
Sinks provided	...	...	...	38
Water supply provided to dwelling house	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	1
Other Improvements.—				
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	59
Walls repaired for dampness	...	...	...	70
Floors „ or ventilated	...	...	...	19
Roof „	...	...	...	13
Guttering repaired	...	...	...	23
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	298
Miscellaneous Improvements	...	...	...	190
Total Improvements	...	...	1581	—
Total Premises Improved	...	557		

FOOD INSPECTION.

302 inspections of slaughter-houses and food depots have been made during the year.

The slaughtering within the Borough is carried on in 6 licensed slaughter-houses (1 is a knacker's yard) and 16 registered slaughter-houses.

The condition of the premises has been good, only one complaint of a nuisance arising from the slaughterhouse being received during the year, in this case the occupier was cautioned. I again respectfully suggest that new bye-laws be considered for the control of these premises.

The billeting of such a large number of troops in and near the city has caused a much larger consumption of foreign meat than is usual.

The seizure and destruction of diseased meat has engaged a good deal of your inspector's time, as to tuberculous carcases the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in their report of 1898 are strictly adhered to.

It has been necessary during the year to caution the seller of some unsound apples.

I am pleased to report that an Insurance Society has been formed among the butchers of the city. This I am sure will be found of immense benefit to the meat traders generally.

During the year I received a report as to a cow, under suspicious circumstances, being removed outside the district for slaughter. A communication was sent to the Inspector of an adjoining district, in whose company I visited the slaughterhouse and assisted him to seize portions of a carcase of beef diseased with tuberculosis.

The following table shews the diseased or unsound meat seized or surrendered during 1914:—

TABLE A.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF MEAT.	NATURE OF DISEASE.	WHERE FOUND.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	WEIGHT.	REMARKS.
1	Carcase of beef and offal	Tuberculosis	Slaughterhouse	Burned in Council's Destructor	812lbs.	Examined by request.
2	Part of carcass of sheep	Badly bledd	"	"	20lbs.	Discovered during inspection.
3	Carcase of pig, also two sets of pig's offal	Tuberculosis	Slaughterhouse and shop	"	130lbs.	Seized and destroyed by Magistrates' Order. Letter cautioning the occupier sent by Town Clerk.
4	Four quarters of beef	Actinomycosis	Barracks	"	840lbs.	Examined by request and surrendered by Military Officers.
5	Pig's head and liver	Tuberculosis Liver systs	Slaughterhouse	"	9lbs.	Examined by request.
6	2 forequarters of beef and offal ..	Tuberculosis	"	"	500lbs.	"
7	Pig's head and lungs	"	"	"	12lbs.	"
8	2 forequarters of beef and offal ..	"	"	"	354lbs.	"
9	Bullock's head	"	"	"	10lbs.	"
10	Pig's head	Tuberculosis	"	"	10lbs.	Surrendered during inspection. Letter of caution sent.
11	Pig's spleen and fat	"	"	"	6lbs.	Surrendered during inspection. Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
12	16 forequarters of beef	Decomposition	Food Dépôt	Knacker's Yard	2,800lbs.	Examined by request of Military Officers.
13	Carcase of pig	Unwholesome	Pound	Council's Destructor	80lbs.	Examined by request.
14	" "	Badly bledd	Slaughterhouse	"	80lbs.	"
15	Bacon pieces	Decomposition	Food Dépôt	Burned in Council's Destructor	2,769lbs.	Examined by request of Military Officers.
16	" "	"	"	"	1,785lbs.	"
17	2 forequarters of beef, head, liver and offal	Tuberculosis	Slaughterhouse	"	260lbs.	Examined by request.
18	2 forequarters of beef, loins, liver and offal	"	"	"	400lbs.	"
19	2 forequarters of beef, loins, liver and offal	"	"	"	320lbs.	"
20	Brisket of beef, liver and offal	Actinomycosis	"	"	40lbs.	"

5 bullocks' livers, 7 sheeps' and 2 pigs' livers were surrendered during inspections. The parasite diseases in these livers are not so serious from a consumer's standpoint as some other affections, but from a commercial standpoint are a very serious loss to farmers, by the land becoming contaminated thereby causing wastage among the animals grazing on such land, especially on low lying marshy lands.

The total quantities surrendered or seized and destroyed being :—

Beef	...	...	6,336 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	20 "
Pork	...	...	327 "
Bacon	...	...	4,554 "
Livers, etc.	...	...	65 "

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analysts during the year was 129.

TABLE A.

Samples obtained.	Number.	Genuine.	Adulterated	No. of Samples informally taken.
Milk	83	65	18	5
Butter	7	7	—	4
Margarine ...	5	5	—	5
Brandy ...	2	2	—	—
Whisky ...	2	2	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	—
Cream	15	12	3	11
Pepper ...	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream ...	3	3	—	—
Demerara Sugar	1	1	—	—
Mustard ...	1	1	—	—
Rice	1	1	—	—
Coffee	2	2	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	—	2
Olive Oil ...	2	2	—	2
	129	108	21	29

TABLE B.

Article asked for.	No.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk	11	Contained only 2.95% of Fat	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Cream	12	0.40% of Boric Acid	Letter of caution sent to vendors as to affixing proper label on receptacle.
Cream	14	" 0.31%	"
Cream	15	" 0.47%	"
Cream	31	Deficient in Milk Fat 4.3%	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	51	" , 12.6%	Summons withdrawn on "Appeal to Cow" Samples.
Milk	52	" 7.6%	Vendor prosecuted. Pay costs 14/6.
Milk	53	Milk Solids only 8.12%	No action taken.
Milk	54	" 8.43%	No action taken. Abnormal milk.
Milk	55	" Deficient in Milk Fat 11%	Taken from pail at time of milking, 5 a.m.
Milk	56	" 9.3%	"
Milk	57	Deficient in Milk Fat 19.6%	Vendor prosecuted
		Extraneous Water 4%	Summons withdrawn, technical error in service of summons.
Milk	60	Deficient in Milk Fat 15.6%	"
Milk	61	" 23.6%	"
Milk	63	" 5.3%	"
Milk	72	Contained only 8.28% of Milk Solids...	Vendor cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
Milk	89	Contained only 8.15% of Milk Solids...	No action taken.
Milk	91	Contained only 8.28%	" "
Milk	93	" 2.97% of Milk Fat	" "
Milk	106	Deficient in Milk Fat 7.6%	Vendor cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
Milk	126	Contained 12.3% of Extraneous Water	Vendor prosecuted. Fined 10/- and 14/6 costs.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Milk and Cream) REGULATIONS,
1912.**

15 samples of Cream have been submitted for Analysis. 4 formally and 11 informally.

Samples No. 12, 14 and 15 were "Preserved Cream" not labelled according to the Regulations. On being reported to the Sanitary Committee a letter was sent to the Vendors by the Town Clerk. Further samples were procured, these were labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

"APPEAL TO COW" SAMPLES.

Sample 51 was procured at the place of delivery under Contract, the Farmer being summoned on the Certificate showing the milk was deficient in milk fat 12.6 per cent.

The person prosecuted called at my office and requested a sample to be taken at the time of milking. Two samples were procured at the cowshed at 5 a.m., on being analysed were reported No. 55 deficient in fat 11 per cent. No. 56 deficient in fat 9.3 per cent. The summons was withdrawn.

Sample 72 was procured from a lad with a small hand barrow, no name was found on the tin or vehicle. In this case a letter was sent cautioning the Vendor, who immediately had the name stamped on each tin.

Sample No. 54 was reported as being of abnormal quality, the milk being procured from cows standing in the Cattle Market, the vessel containing this sample being in a dirty condition, a letter was sent cautioning the person concerned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. (Continued).

3 samples of ice cream were submitted for Analysis. Two samples contained about 20 per cent. of sugar and about 37 per cent. of milk of good quality, together with flavouring. The other sample contained 4 per cent. of sugar, 18 per cent. of separated milk, with flavouring.

It is pleasing to note, the Analyst reports there was no evidence of dirt or injurious matter in either sample.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply is supplied by a Public Company who have extensive water works at Wincheap. The water is derived from below the chalk at a depth of about 500 feet, the water is passed through a softening process, then pumped to the service reservoir at St. Thomas' Hill.

There is a constant supply at high pressure throughout the Borough.

A number of houses in the City derive their water supply from pumps, wells, etc., the water from these sources are periodically examined and samples submitted for Analysis.

28 samples were submitted for Analysis during the year, 12 from the Public Supply and 16 from private sources. Samples No. 26 and 28 derived from artesian wells were reported as unsafe for drinking purposes. The owners in both these cases have been served with notices to provide a proper water supply.

Copy of the Analysts Certificate for water Analysis and bacteriological examination of the "Public Supply" is as follows :—

WATER ANALYSIS.

DESCRIPTION OR NUMBER OF SAMPLE.

"No. 5 Public Supply."

Appearance	...	...	...	...	Clear
Smell	...	...	...	...	None
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.47
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates				...	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.48
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia			...	...	0.0011
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes			...	...	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	...	...	...	0.024
Hardness before boiling. (Total).	...	...	...	...	8.7
Hardness after boiling. (Permanent).			...	...	3.2
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	13.09
Microscopical Examination of Deposit				...	Nominal

Remarks. The above, from the Public Supply is, as usual, very pure.

Bacteriological examination, by cultural and microscopical methods, of the sample of water marked Public Supply collected on 5/6/1914 11 a.m. and received here on 5/6/1914, has given the following results :—

(1) QUANTITATIVE.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20 deg. C. for 3 days, is found to be 2 per c.c.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5 deg. C. for 2 days, is found to be 1 per c.c.

(2) QUALITATIVE.

B. Coli.	...	...	...	...	not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes			...	...	not found in 100 c.c.

These results shew the sample to be of a high degree of bacterial purity.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on register end of 1914:—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	30
Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	11
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51
						—

64 inspections were made during the year, also a number of visits while works of repair were in progress.

COWSHEDS.

The water supply of the cowshed, mentioned in last year's report, has been remedied, an artesian well having been provided in the yard. 5 cowsheds are provided with "Public Water" supply, and 5 from pumps situated in or near the buildings.

The condition of the yards in some cases requires attention, proper paving and drainage provided, and animals such as pigs excluded from the cowshed yards.

The sheds have been found in a clean condition throughout the year, walls limewashed, manure removed, and floors cleansed.

The privies that were in use with two of the cowsheds have been converted into pail closets during the year.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, ETC.

The utensils inspected, with one exception, were clean. Several nuisances were abated at these premises, drains repaired, and yard paving improved.

Of the 30 premises on register, in 11 of these the W.C.'s. are hand flushed.

No case of Tuberculosis of the udder has been reported.

A number of the milk-sellers have cowsheds outside the City Boundary, the new act for the control of these premises give further powers to the Local Authorities to enforce proper inspection of the cows and premises so as to ensure a pure and wholesome milk supply.

ICE CREAM MAKERS.

There are only a very small number of Hawkers of Ice Cream.

17 inspections have been made of the premises and barrows in connection with the sale of Ice Cream, so as to ensure that the walls, floors, etc., are kept clean.

The conditions of living in these premises leave much to be desired, on one of my visits I found the room used as a boiled milk store being used also as a bedroom, I immediately called the attention of the occupier, who informed me he was not using the room for storage, the bed was removed within 24 hours.

I am convinced the only way to deal with hawkers of this type is to make frequent inspections and re-visits.

The receptacles on each occasion were found clean, it is also pleasing to note that in the three samples obtained for analysis no dirt was found.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(1) GUTSCRAPER.

Two visits were made, the premises are clean and well ordered, being also on the boundary of the City.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on register, 4.

The Council having adopted the sections of the P.H.A.A., 1907, relating to these premises, and fixed the minimum amount of air space per person at 350 cubic feet.

3 of the premises are registered yearly, one being on the register before the Amendment Act was adopted.

No.	Situation of Premises	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers.	Sanitary Accommodation, etc.
1	51, Ivy Lane ...	5	17	Two W.C.'s with flushing apparatus, 1 sink, 2 wash-hand basins.
2	23, King Street ...	7	25	Two W.C.'s with flushing apparatus, urinal in yard, hand flushed, 1 sink, 3 wash-hand basins.
3	63, North Lane ...	10	25	Two W.C.'s with flushing apparatus, 1 sink, small urinal, hand flushed, 2 lavatory basins.
+	20, King Street ...	5	41	Two W.C.'s. Registered previous to adoption of Act.
		—	—	
		27	108	

No complaints were received during the year.

The yearly consideration by the Local Authority tends to keep the premises in good order as to repair and conduct.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables show the number of cases notified during the year, the streets in which infected houses were situated, also the number attending the public schools of the City during the year 1914.

137 cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were notified, of these 131 cases were removed to the Sanatorium, 1 case of Typhoid Fever, 1 of Diphtheria. and 4 cases of Scarlet Fever being treated at home.

On September 28th my attention was drawn to a case of Scarlet Fever which had not been reported to the Medical Officer of Health. After careful consideration the City Council decided to prosecute the occupier for failing to notify the case, the summons being dismissed, the Magistrate cautioning the defendant.

73 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported in 43 different premises. The drains were found defective in 24 houses.

56 cases of Diphtheria were reported in 46 premises. 23 drains defective.

8 cases of Typhoid Fever reported in 6 premises. In 4 houses. the drains were found defective.

18 cases of infectious disease were reported from the different units of His Majesty's Forces in the City, all were removed to the Council's Sanatorium.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES' TABLES.

The following tables show the number of cases notified, streets in which infected houses were situated, and the number of cases attending the public schools of the City during the year 1914 :—

TABLE A.

Total number of cases notified during the year, 160.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1913	63	39	16	14	—	132
1914	73	56	8	16	1	154
Increase	10	17	—	2	1	—
Decrease	—	—	8	—	—	—
				Total Increase		22

5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were reported during the year.

TABLE B.—Year 1914.

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Neonatal Fever.	Spinal Menigitis.	Oph-thalmia.	Cerebro-
Artillery Street ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albert Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alina Place ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Broad Street ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer Cart Lane ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Black Griffin Lane 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blackfriars North 1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackfriars Street 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldharbour Lane 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Street ...	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Caledon Terrace ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clyde Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Street, St.									
Dunstan's ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromwell Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claremont Place ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cross Street ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Grove Terrace ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Havelock Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Street, St.									
Gregory's ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollow Lane ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivy Lane ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ivy Place ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
King Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
King's School ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longport Street ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercery Lane ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Road ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monastery Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nackington Cot-									
tages ...	... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northgate Street ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Neonatal Fever.	Spinal Menitis.	Oph-thalmia Cerebro
North Holmes Road	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nunnery Fields	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Lane	... —	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Notley Street	... —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Town Street	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Dover Road	... 2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Old Ruttington								
Lane	... ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oaten Hill Place	... 1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect Place	... 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palace Street	... —	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rose Lane	... 1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Riversdale Road	... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's Place	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Dunstan's Street	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's Lane	... —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturry Road	... —	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sewage Farm Cot-								
tages	... ... 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's Street	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stour Street	... —	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's Grove	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simmonds Row	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canterbury								
Road	... ... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Street	... —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Road	... —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitstable Road	... —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wincheap Street	... 2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodville, Than-								
ington	... ... 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Road	... —	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Zealand Terrace	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barracks	... ... 8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Hospital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury Union	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent and Canter-								
bury Hospital	... —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium	... 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE C.

Shewing the number of Infectious Disease patients notified attending the Public Schools of the City during 1914.

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
City Council School	...	11	8
Simon Langton ,,	...	2	2
Payne Smith ,,	...	4	5
Holy Cross ,,	...	1	1
St. Mary Bredin ,,	...	4	1
Diocesan ,,	...	4	1
St. Mildred's ,,	...	—	4
St. Paul's ,,	...	6	—
St. George's ,,	...	1	6
St. Dunstan's ,,	...	1	3
Wesleyan ,,	...	—	1
Roman Catholic ,,	...	—	1